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STAAS & HALSEY LLP
SUITE 700
1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20005

EXAMINER	
DEBROW, JAMES J	

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2176	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/720,060	NODA, TORU	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	James J. Debrow	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *22 May 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4,5 and 7-9* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1, 2, 4, 5, and 7-9* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Application filed on 22 May 2007.

2. Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7-9 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 4, 7, 8, and 9 are independent claims.

Applicant's Response

3. In Applicant's response dated 22 May 2007, Applicant amended Claims 1, 4, 7, 8 and 9; argued against all objections and rejection previously set forth in previous Office Action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 103that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1, 2, 8, and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Bodin et al. (Patent No.: 6,604,106 B1; Filling Date: Dec. 10, 1998) (hereinafter 'Bodin') in view of Li et al. (Patent No.: 6,591,266 B1; Filling Date: Aug. 14, 2000) (hereinafter 'Li'), further in view of Isaac et al. (Pub. No.: US 2006/0112172 A1, Effective Filing Date Nov. 27, 2000) (hereinafter "Isaac').

With regard to independent claim 1, Bodin discloses *a Web server for transmitting a Web page via a network, comprising:*

an operation portion determining an entire or a part of contents of the Web page in accordance with a parameter designated by a user (col. 3, lines 54-57; Bodin discloses the operation of the server program is governed by a number of server application functions, which is configured to execute in a certain step of a sequence.).

Bodin does not disclose expressly *a contents information process portion making a storage portion store the entire or a part contents of the Web page determined by the operation portion in accordance with the parameter designated by the user in connection with Web page identifying information for the Web page and the user identifying information for the user;*

a Web page generation portion generating a Web page in accordance with the entire or a part of contents information determined by the operation portion;

a Web page transmission portion transmitting the Web page generated by the Web page generation portion to a terminal device of the user who designated the parameter relating to the web page;

a designation reception portion receiving, from an administrator, designation of Web page identifying information and user identifying information;

a content information extraction portion extracting from the storage portion the entire or a part of contents corresponding to Web page identifying information and user identifying information both of which related to the received designation;

a Web page regeneration portion regenerating a Web page in accordance with the content extracted by the contents information extraction portion; and;

a regenerated Web page transmission portion transmitting the Web page regenerated by the Web page regeneration portion to a terminal device of the administrator who designated the Web page identifying information for the Web page.

However, Li teaches *a Web page generation portion generating a Web page in accordance with the entire or a part of contents information determined by the operation portion* (col. 3, lines 30-36; Li teaches a backend system for creating dynamic web pages, which may include application servers, DBMS, and filesystem+network or external data sources.).

a Web page transmission portion transmitting the Web page generated by the Web page generation portion to a terminal device of the user who designated the parameter relating to the web page (col. 3, lines 37-49; Li teaches when a request for a dynamically created web page is received, the web server may utilize a common gateway interface to convert the request into a new request which includes the URL and other parameters that can be understood by the server.).

a designation reception portion receiving, from an administrator, designation of Web page identifying information and user identifying information (col. 3, lines 37-49; Li teaches when a request for a dynamically created web page is received, the web server may utilize a common gateway interface to convert the request into a new request which includes the URL and other parameters that can be understood by the server. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner concludes "other parameters" could include but not be limited to Web page identifying information and user identifying information. Thus is would have been obvious to one or ordinary skill in art that the system would typically include *a designation reception portion* identifying the requested web page (URL) and the user requesting the web page for transmitting

the generated Web page to a terminal device of the user who designated the parameter relating to the Web page.).

a content information extraction portion extracting from the storage portion the entire or a part of contents information corresponding to Web page identifying information and user identifying information both of related to the received designation (col. 3, lines 30-49; col. 9, lines 54-58; Li teaches when the application server receives the web page request, it performs any necessary computations and accesses the DBMS by way of queries. Li further teaches static and dynamic created web pages may not necessary be stored in cache, but may additionally or alternately be stores in the Web server.).

a Web page regeneration portion regenerating a Web page in accordance with the contents extracted by the contents information extraction portion (col. 3, lines 37-49; Li teaches when a request for a dynamically created web page is received, the web server may utilize a common gateway interface to convert the request into a new request which includes the URL and other parameters that can be understood by the server.).

a regenerated Web page transmission portion transmitting the Web page regenerated by the Web page regeneration portion to a terminal device of the administrator who designated the Web page identifying information for the Web page (col. 4, lines 45-60; Li teaches how a regenerated web page gets processed to the end user.).

The motivation for combining Bodin with Li would have been for the benefit of updating web pages stored in cache or Web servers based on modifications to data stored in a DBMS or external data source (col. 5, lines 19-22).

Bodin in view of Li does not expressly disclose *a contents information process portion making a storage portion store the entire or a part contents of the Web page determined by the operation portion in accordance with the parameter designated by the user in connection with Web page identifying information for the Web page and the user identifying information for the user.*

Isaac teaches *a contents information process portion making a storage portion store the entire or a part contents of the Web page determined by the operation portion in accordance with the parameter designated by the user in connection with Web page identifying information for the Web page and the user identifying information for the user* (0011-0013; Isaac teaches generating personalized web pages with personalized information from an individual user. The host computer interprets the scripted address *(Web page identifying information)* as a request for display of the based web page modified to the parameters. Isaac also teaches storage of the personalized data information for an individual can be accomplished either on the individual's computer, or within a database stored on the website's host computer.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Li in view of Isaac for the benefit of providing methods of data entry and storage for personalized websites (0018).

With regard to dependent claims 2, Bodin does not disclose expressly *a Web server according to claim 1, wherein the Web page generation portion generates the Web page in accordance with only necessary contents information among the contents information, and*

the contents information process portion makes the storage portion store only the contents information used by the Web page generation portion among the contents information.

However, Li teaches *a Web server according to claim 1, wherein the Web page generation portion generates the Web page in accordance with only necessary contents information among the contents information* (col. 20, lines 23; Li teaches only *necessary data* is copied onto the server in regards to refreshing/generating a web page.).

the contents information process portion makes the storage portion store only the contents information used by the Web page generation portion among the contents information (col. 20, lines 10-23; Li teaches only *necessary data* is copied onto the server in regards to refreshing/generating a web page.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Li for the benefit of updating web pages stored in cache or Web servers based on modifications to data stored in a DBMS or external data source (col. 5, lines 19-22).

With regard to independent claim 8, Bodin discloses *a computer program product for use in a computer that transmit a Web page via a network, the computer program product making the computer execute the process comprising* (col. 8, lines 15-28)*:*

determining an entire or a part of contents of a Web page in accordance with a parameter designated by a user (col. 3, lines 54-57; Bodin discloses the operation of the server program is governed by a number of server application functions, which is configured to execute in a certain step of a sequence.).

Bodin does not disclose expressly *storing content information indicating the entire or a part of content of the Web page determined in accordance with the parameter designated by the user in connection with Web page identifying information for the Web page and user identifying information for the user.*

generating a Web page in accordance with the determined contents information;

transmitting the generated Web page to a terminal device of the user who designated the parameter relating to the Web page;

receiving, from an administrator, designation of Web page identifying information and user identifying information;

extracting the entire or a part of contents corresponding to Web page identifying information and user identifying information both of which related to the received designation;

regenerating a Web page in accordance with the contents extracting by the extracting; and

transmitting the regenerated Web page to a terminal device of the administrator who designated the Web page identifying information for the Web page.

However, Li teaches *generating a Web page in accordance with the determined entire or a part of contents* (col. 3, lines 37-49; Li teaches when a request for a dynamically created web page is received, the web server may utilize a common gateway interface to convert the request into a new request which includes the URL and other parameters that can be understood by the server.).

transmitting the generated Web page to a terminal device of the user who designated the parameter relating to the Web page (col. 3, lines 37-49; Li teaches when a request for a dynamically created web page is received, the web server may utilize a common gateway interface to convert the request into a new request which includes the URL and other parameters that can be understood by the server.).

receiving, from an administrator, designation of Web page identifying information and user identifying information (col. 3, lines 37-49; Li teaches when a request for a

dynamically created web page is received, the web server may utilize a common gateway interface to convert the request into a new request which includes the URL and other parameters that can be understood by the server. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner concludes "other parameters" could include but not be limited to Web page identifying information and user identifying information. Thus is would have been obvious to one or ordinary skill in art that the system would typically include *a designation reception portion* identifying the requested web page (URL) and the user requesting the web page for transmitting the generated Web page to a terminal device of the user who designated the parameter relating to the Web page.).

extracting the entire or a part of contents corresponding to Web page identifying information and user identifying information both of which related to the received designation (col. 3, lines 30-49; col. 9, lines 54-58; Li teaches when the application server receives the web page request, it performs any necessary computations and accesses the DBMS by way of queries. Li further teaches static and dynamic created web pages may not necessary be stored in cache, but may additionally or alternately be stores in the Web server.).

regenerating a Web page in accordance with the contents extracted by the extracting (col. 3, lines 30-49; col. 9, lines 54-58; Li teaches when the application server receives the web page request, it performs any necessary computations and accesses the DBMS by way of queries. Li further teaches static and dynamic created

web pages may not necessary be stored in cache, but may additionally or alternately be stores in the Web server.).

transmitting the regenerated Web page to a terminal device of the administrator who designated the Web page identifying information for the Web page (col. 3, lines 37-49; Li teaches when a request for a dynamically created web page is received, the web server may utilize a common gateway interface to convert the request into a new request which includes the URL and other parameters that can be understood by the server.).

The motivation to combine Bodin with Li would have been for the benefit of updating web pages stored in cache or Web servers based on modifications to data stored in a DBMS or external data source (col. 5, lines 19-22).

Bodin in view of Li does not expressly disclose *storing content information indicating the entire or a part of content of the Web page determined in accordance with the parameter designated by the user in connection with Web page identifying information for the Web page and user identifying information for the user.*

Isaac teaches *storing content information indicating the entire or a part of content of the Web page determined in accordance with the parameter designated by the user in connection with Web page identifying information for the Web page and user identifying information for the user* (col. 1, lines 64-66; Bodin discloses a primary objective of the invention is to provide server-side methods for optimizing storage of

the server content, and dynamically serving such content in response to client requests.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Li in view of Isaac for the benefit of providing methods of data entry and storage for personalized websites (0018).

With regard to independent claim 9, Bodin discloses *a method for transmitting a Web page via a network, comprising:*

determining an entire or a part of contents of a Web page in accordance with a parameter designated by a user (col 3, lines 54-57; Bodin discloses the operation of the server program is governed by a number of server application functions, which is configured to execute in a certain step of a sequence.).

Bodin does not disclose expressly *storing contents information indicating the entire or a part of contents of the Web page determined in accordance with the parameter designated by the user in connection with Web page identifying information for the Web page and user identifying information for the user;*

generating a Web page in accordance with the determined entire or a part of contents;

transmitting the generated Web page to a terminal device of the user who designated the parameter relating to the Web page;

receiving, from an administrator, designation of Web page identifying information and user identifying information;

extracting the entire or a part of contents corresponding to Web page identifying information and user identifying information both of which related to the received designation;

regenerating a Web page in accordance with the contents extracted by the extracting; and

transmitting the regenerated Web page to a terminal device of the administrator who designated the Web page identifying information for the Web page.

However, Li teaches *generating a Web page in accordance with the determined entire or a part of contents* (col. 3, lines 30-36; Li teaches a backend system for creating dynamic web pages, which may include application servers, DBMS, and filesystem+network or external data sources.).

transmitting the generated Web page to a terminal device of the user who designated the parameter relating to the Web page (col. 3, lines 37-49; Li teaches when a request for a dynamically created web page is received, the web server may utilize a common gateway interface to convert the request into a new request which includes the URL and other parameters that can be understood by the server.).

receiving, from an administrator, designation of Web page identifying information and user identifying information (col. 3, lines 37-49; Li teaches when a request for a dynamically created web page is received, the web server may utilize a common

gateway interface to convert the request into a new request which includes the URL and other parameters that can be understood by the server. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner concludes "other parameters" could include but not be limited to Web page identifying information and user identifying information. Thus is would have been obvious to one or ordinary skill in art that the system would typically include *a designation reception portion* identifying the requested web page (URL) and the user requesting the web page for transmitting the generated Web page to a terminal device of the user who designated the parameter relating to the Web page.).

extracting the entire or a part of contents corresponding to Web page identifying information and user identifying information both of which related to the received designation (col. 3, lines 30-49; col. 9, lines 54-58; Li teaches when the application server receives the web page request, it performs any necessary computations and accesses the DBMS by way of queries. Li further teaches static and dynamic created web pages may not necessary be stored in cache, but may additionally or alternately be stores in the Web server.).

regenerating a Web page in accordance with the contents extracted by the extracting (col. 3, lines 37-49; Li teaches when a request for a dynamically created web page is received, the web server may utilize a common gateway interface to convert the request into a new request which includes the URL and other parameters that can be understood by the server.).

transmitting the regenerated Web page to a terminal device of the administrator who designated the Web page identifying information for the Web page (col. 4, lines 45-60; Li teaches how a regenerated web page gets processed to the end user.).

The motivation for combining Bodin with Li would have been for the benefit of updating web pages stored in cache or Web servers based on modifications to data stored in a DBMS or external data source.

Bodin in view of Li does not expressly disclose *storing contents information indicating the entire or a part of contents of the Web page determined in accordance with the parameter designated by the user in connection with Web page identifying information for the Web page and user identifying information for the user.*

Isaac teaches *storing contents information indicating the entire or a part of contents of the Web page determined in accordance with the parameter designated by the user in connection with Web page identifying information for the Web page and user identifying information for the user* (0011-0013; Isaac teaches generating personalized web pages with personalized information from an individual user. The host computer interprets the scripted address *(Web page identifying information)* as a request for display of the based web page modified to the parameters. Isaac also teaches storage of the personalized data information for an individual can be

accomplished either on the individual's computer, or within a database stored on the website's host computer.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Li in view of Isaac for the benefit of providing methods of data entry and storage for personalized websites (0018).

6. It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

7. Claims 4, 5 and 7, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Isaac in view of Carlson (Patent No.: 6,697,849 B1; Filling Date: May 1, 2000), further in view of Li.

With regard to independent claim 4, Isaac discloses *a contents information process logic unit making a storage portion store the entire or a part of the contents of the Web page determined by the business logic in accordance with the parameter designated by the user in connection with the Web page identifying information for the Web page and the user identifying information for the user* (0011-0013; Isaac teaches generating personalized web pages with personalized information from an individual user. The host computer interprets the scripted address *(Web page identifying information)* as a request for display of the based web page modified to the parameters. Isaac also teaches storage of the personalized data information for an individual can be accomplished either on the individual's computer, or within a database stored on the website's host computer.).

Isaac does not disclose expressly, *a Web server having a function of a Java servlet for transmitting a Web page via a network, comprising:*

a business logic unit determining an entire or a part of contents of a Web page in accordance with a parameter designated by a user;

a screen generating logic unit generating a Web page in accordance with the entire or a part of contents determined by the business logic;

a Web page transmission logic unit transmitting the Web page generated by the screen generating logic unit to a terminal device of the user who designated the parameter relating to the Web page;

a designation reception portion receiving, from an administrator, designation of Web page identifying information and user identifying information;

a replay logic unit regenerating a Web page in accordance with the entire or a part of contents that is stored in the storage portion and corresponds to Web page identifying information and user identifying information both of which related to the received designation to transmit the regenerated Web page to a terminal device of the administrator.

However, Carlson teaches *a business logic unit determining an entire or a part of contents of a Web page in accordance with a parameter designated by a user* (column 1, lines 32-33; Carlson teaches applications that run on application servers are generally constructed according to an n-tier architecture in which presentation, *business logic*, and data access layers are kept separate. It has been established that the n-tier architecture can be divided into four tiers, a presentation tier, a data access tier, a business tier, which consists of business objects and rules for data manipulation and transformation *(business logic for determining the entire or part of contents of the Web page in accordance with a parameter designated by the user)*, and a data tier which controls data storage of the Web server. Data manipulation is typically performed in accordance with a parameter designated by the user.).

a screen generating logic unit generating a Web page in accordance with the entire or a part of contents determined by the business logic (column 1, lines 32-33; Carlson teaches applications that run on application servers are generally constructed according to an n-tier architecture in which presentation, business logic, and data access layers are kept separate. It has been established that the n-tier architecture can be divided into four tiers, a presentation tier, a data access tier, a business tier, which consists of business objects and rules for data manipulation and transformation (business logic for determining the entire or part of contents of the Web page in accordance with a parameter designated by the user), and a data tier which controls data storage of the Web server. Data manipulation is typically performed in accordance with a parameter designated by the user.).

Isaac in view of Carlson does not expressly disclose *a Web page transmission logic unit transmitting the Web page generated by the screen generating logic unit to a terminal device of the user who designated the parameter relating to the Web page;*

a designation reception portion receiving, from an administrator, designation of Web page identifying information and user identifying information;

a replay logic unit regenerating a Web page in accordance with the entire or a part of contents that is stored in the storage portion and corresponds to Web page identifying information and user identifying information both of which related to the

received designation to transmit the regenerated Web page to a terminal device of the administrator .

Li teaches *a Web page transmission logic unit transmitting the Web page generated by the screen generating logic unit to a terminal device of the user who designated the parameter relating to the Web page* (col. 3, lines 37-49; Li teaches when a request for a dynamically created web page is received, the web server may utilize a common gateway interface to convert the request into a new request which includes the URL and other parameters that can be understood by the server.).

a designation reception portion receiving, from an administrator, designation of Web page identifying information and user identifying information (col. 3, lines 37-49; Li teaches when a request for a dynamically created web page is received, the web server may utilize a common gateway interface to convert the request into a new request which includes the URL and other parameters that can be understood by the server. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner concludes "other parameters" could include but not be limited to Web page identifying information and user identifying information. Thus is would have been obvious to one or ordinary skill in art that the system would typically include *a designation reception portion* identifying the requested web page (URL) and the user requesting the web page for transmitting the generated Web page to a terminal device of the user who designated the parameter relating to the Web page.).

a replay logic unit regenerating a Web page in accordance with the entire or a part of contents that is stored in the storage portion and corresponds to Web page identifying information and user identifying information both of which related to the received designation to transmit the regenerated Web page to a terminal device of the administrator (col. 3, lines 37-49; col. 4, lines 45-60; Li teaches when a request for a dynamically created web page is received, the web server may utilize a common gateway interface to convert the request into a new request which includes the URL and other parameters that can be understood by the server. Li teaches how a regenerated web page gets processed to the end user.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art combine Isaac with Carlson's teaching of an application server's n-tier architecture, further in view of Li for the benefit of updating web pages stored in cache or Web servers based on modifications to data stored in a DBMS. The motivation for doing so would have been for the benefit of providing a platform for supporting large-scale Web applications (column 1, lines 15-21).

With regard to dependent claims 5, Isaac in view of Carlson does not disclose expressly *a Web server having a function of a Java servlet according to claim 4, wherein the screen generating logic unit generates the Web page in accordance with only necessary content information among the content information.*

the contents information process logic unit makes the storage portion store only the contents information used by the screen generating logic among the contents information.

However, Li teaches *a Web server having a function of a Java servlet according to claim 4, wherein the screen generating logic unit generates the Web page in accordance with only necessary content information among the content information* (col. 20, lines 23; Li teaches only *necessary data* is copied onto the server in regards to refreshing/generating a web page.).

the contents information process logic unit makes the storage portion store only the contents information used by the screen generating logic among the contents information (col. 20, lines 10-23; Li teaches only *necessary data* is copied onto the server in regards to refreshing/generating a web page.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Isaac in view of Carlson, further in view of Li for the benefit of updating web pages stored in cache or Web servers based on modifications to data stored in a DBMS or external data source (col. 5, lines 19-22).

With regard to independent claim 7, Isaac disclosing *storing only the necessary contents information among the entire or a part of contents for generating a Web page in connection with the Web page identifying information for the Web page and user identifying information for the user who designated the parameter relating to*

the entire or a part of contents (0011-0013; Isaac teaches generating personalized web pages with personalized information from an individual user. The host computer interprets the scripted address *(Web page identifying information)* as a request for display of the based web page modified to the parameters. Isaac also teaches storage of the personalized data information for an individual can be accomplished either on the individual's computer, or within a database stored on the website's host computer.).

Isaac does not expressly disclose *a computer program product for use in a computer that has a function of a Java servlet for transmitting a Web page via a network, the computer program product making the computer execute the process comprising:*

generating a Web page with only contents information necessary for generating the Web page among an entire or a part of contents of the Web page determined by a business logic in accordance with a parameter designated by a user

transmitting the generated Web page to a terminal device of the user who designated the parameter relating to the Web page;

receiving, from an administrator, designation of Web page identifying information and user identifying information;

extracting entire or a part of contents corresponding to Web page identifying information and user identifying information both of which related to the received designation;

regenerating a Web page in accordance with the content extracted by the extracting; and

transmitting the regenerated Web page to a terminal device of the administrator who designated the Web page identifying information for the Web page.

Carlson teaches *a computer program product for use in a computer that has a function of a Java servlet for transmitting a Web page via a network, the computer program product making the computer execute the process comprising:*

generating a Web page with only contents information necessary for generating the Web page among an entire or a part of contents of the Web page determined by a business logic in accordance with a parameter designated by a user (column 1, lines 32-33; Carlson teaches applications that run on application servers are generally constructed according to an n-tier architecture in which presentation, business logic, and data access layers are kept separate. It has been established that the n-tier architecture can be divided into four tiers, a presentation tier, a data access tier, a business tier, which consists of business objects and rules for data manipulation and transformation (business logic for determining the entire or part of contents of the Web page in accordance with a parameter designated by the user), and a data tier which controls data storage of the Web server. Data manipulation is typically performed in accordance with a parameter designated by the user.).

Issac in view of Carlson does not disclose expressly *transmitting the generated Web page to a terminal device of the user who designated the parameter relating to the Web page;*

receiving, from an administrator, designation of Web page identifying information and user identifying information;

extracting entire or a part of contents corresponding to Web page identifying information and user identifying information both of which related to the received designation;

regenerating a Web page in accordance with the content extracted by the extracting; and

transmitting the regenerated Web page to a terminal device of the administrator who designated the Web page identifying information for the Web page.

However, Li teaches *transmitting the generated Web page to a terminal device of the user who designated the parameter relating to the Web page* (col. 3, lines 37-49; Li teaches when a request for a dynamically created web page is received, the web server may utilize a common gateway interface to convert the request into a new request which includes the URL and other parameters that can be understood by the server.).

receiving, from an administrator, designation of Web page identifying information and user identifying information (col. 3, lines 37-49; Li teaches when a request for a dynamically created web page is received, the web server may utilize a common

gateway interface to convert the request into a new request which includes the URL and other parameters that can be understood by the server. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner concludes "other parameters" could include but not be limited to Web page identifying information and user identifying information. Thus is would have been obvious to one or ordinary skill in art that the system would typically include *a designation reception portion* identifying the requested web page (URL) and the user requesting the web page for transmitting the generated Web page to a terminal device of the user who designated the parameter relating to the Web page.).

extracting the entire or a part of contents corresponding to Web page identifying information and user identifying information both of which related to the received designation (col. 3, lines 30-49; col. 9, lines 54-58; Li teaches when the application server receives the web page request, it performs any necessary computations and accesses the DBMS by way of queries. Li further teaches static and dynamic created web pages may not necessary be stored in cache, but may additionally or alternately be stores in the Web server.).

regenerating a Web page in accordance with the content extracted by the extracting (col. 3, lines 30-49; col. 9, lines 54-58; Li teaches when the application server receives the web page request, it performs any necessary computations and accesses the DBMS by way of queries. Li further teaches static and dynamic created web pages may not necessary be stored in cache, but may additionally or alternately be stores in the Web server.).

transmitting the regenerated Web page to a terminal device of the administrator who designated the Web page identifying information for the Web page (col. 3, lines 37-49; Li teaches when a request for a dynamically created web page is received, the web server may utilize a common gateway interface to convert the request into a new request which includes the URL and other parameters that can be understood by the server.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Isaac with Carlson in view of Li for the benefit of updating web pages stored in cache or Web servers based on modifications to data stored in a DBMS or external data source (col. 5, lines 19-22).

8. It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant Remarks, files 22 May 2007, are directed to a description of the current invention's claimed limitations, along with a description(s) of the prior art cited by the Examiner within the office action (pages 6-7). Applicant submits that amended claims 1 and 8 are patentably distinguished over the cited art, in that the prior art fails to teach or suggest the features of the independent claims 1 and 8 described above (page 7). However, Applicant does not sets forth any specific arguments or rationale as to why Applicant feels the Examiner is incorrect in his analysis as disclosed within the office action. Therefore, the Examiner disagrees with Applicant and asserts the combination of the prior art(s) cited overcomes each and every claimed limitation of the current invention as described above.

Conclusion

10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James J. Debrow whose telephone number is 571-272-5768. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on 571-272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JAMES DEBROW
EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2176

WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER